MAY LEAVE CAMP THOMAS. ABW TORK REGIMENTS LOOK FOR MARCHING ORDERS.

Enmore That 5,000 Hon Are to Be Fout to th Gulf in a Pew Pays-Many Guns Condomned .- Wind Storm in Camp-Post Office Pacilities Improved - Organization of the Troops CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 14,-There are persistent rumors at Camp Thomas that several will be ordered to move, probably to Tampa, within a few days. Everywhere there are signs that such a movement is contemplated. It is said that the Eighth and Four teenth New York will be among the troops

ordered away. About 1,000 of the guns of the Fourteenth have been condemned, but Capt. Rockwell of the Ordnance Department is receiving supplies rapidly now, and the regiment will be fully equipped for service this week. The Eighth is practically in fighting trim. Both regiments need a few men to bring them up to full strength, but it is not believed that the short age will hold them here, as the recruits can just easily be sent to Jacksonville. While the officers at headquarters declare they have received no orders, it seems to be generally under stood that at least 5,000 men will leave Camp Thomas within a week.

There was a violent windstorm at Camp Thomas last night, and the air to-day was delightfully refreshing. The storm played havoc with many of the camps, and this morning not a few of the soldiers found themselves without siteliter, and were obliged to skirmish around for their equipments and tents. Small trees throughout the park were blown down and all

the brooks were overflowed. The New York troops are still anxiously and most impatiently awaiting their money. It is reported that they will be paid this week, but so many rumors of the kind have been spread that they will not expect their money until they have it in hand.

Corporal Dugan of the Ninth New York has been promoted to be Bergeant.

Every effort is now being made to furnish to the Camp Thomas troops the necessary equip ments for field service, and Col. Rockwell is exerting himself in the way of equipping the troops so that they may be ready to leave for the front on short notice.

Major Nyo, who is in charge of the Commis sary Dapartment, has now on hand sufficient provisions to supply all the soldiers for thirty days. It is probable that a large proportion of the supplies that will go to fill out the last requisition for 4.500,000 rations will be purchased from local merchants, as Major Nye has found that he can secure them at rates cheaper than they can be obtained from outsiders. Major Nye is still receiving a limited supply of rations from Chicago, Louisville, and St. Louis, but he has on hand now enough of the coarses food to last the army for menths to come. The result will be that he will fill out the rations by buying from Chattanooga merchants. The supply of fresh beef is undiminished, and, when properly handled, it is entirely adequate to the demands made upon the department.

Many of the regiments now here lack cartridge belts, while the inspecting officers are condemning a number of rifles as defective. On this account the number of new guns needed to equip the army at Camp Thomas will exceed 12,000. It was thought that about 12,000 guns in all would be sufficient, but at the present rate at least 13,000 or 14,000 will be required. The artillery brigade at Camp Thomas is rap

idly becoming proficient in the use of the field pieces, and each battery will soon be recruited to its full quota.

The Twenty-seventh Indiana Artillery, from Indianapolis, was joined by fifteen recruits this morning, and they were at once put at work in the awkward squad. There are now 121 enlisted men and four officers in the battery. Battery A of Missouri is from St. Louis, and it, too, will seen be augmented by a number of new recruits. Twenty-four recruits have already arrived and twenty-nine more will be here to morrow under Corporal Eldridge. Battery E, from Fort Wayne, Ind., known in Indiana as the Zollinger Battery, is doing good work.

Battery B. from Pennsylvania, is also in good shape, and in a few days will have its full quota of men. Battery H is from Columbus, O., and Capt. Stewart, who went home to recruit, tele graphed that he had secured the full quota be fore he had been there twenty-four hours.

Last night the First Maine was visited by Major Whittle and Mr. Maxwell, the evange-lists. Eight thousand of the "Sacred Song Books" having arrived, Mr. Maxwell used 200 for free circulation among the Maine boys. As these go out, there will be 10,000 hymn books in of full music size will be placed with the band men. The third theatre at the camp was opened to-night, and 2,000 soldiers witnessed the play. a stirring war drams

The men connected with Gen. Wade's headquarters seem to be great lovers of athletic aport, and during their leisure moments they enjoy contests of skill and strength. A foot race was arranged last Friday, but on account of the dust was postponed indefinitely. Messrs. Hamfiton and Holeitz were to be the contestants The latest event is a hammer-throwing contest, which is arranged between Messrs. C. H. Hamilton and W. J. Wilson. The former is the champion hammer thrower of Minnesota,

Major Alvarado M. Fuller of the Second United States Cavalry has reported at headquarters for duty as Major of the First Missouri Infantry. Lieut.-Col. F. Hanson of the Volun teer Engineers has reported for duty on Gen. Wade's staff, in accordance with special orders from the Secretary of War. The Colonel was

The new infantry recruits will begin to arrive at Camp Thomas during the next few days. Several of the regimental commanding officers said to-day that they had received reports showing that their recruiting officers had already recruited the number of men wanted. Col. Kurt of the Second Ohio is among the number who re ceived this news. His 525 men were recruited in twelve different towns in Obio.

Major W. K. Wright, Local Depot Quartermaster, to-day received from Washington a tel egram stating that the War Department shortly would order him to report to Gen. Butler a Falls Church, Va., to act as the latter's chief commissary. He will not be able to start for at least ten days, having considerable business to wind up and regular army or post supplies to

Private Hamilton B. Paul of the 160th Indiand Regiment died this morning in the hospital of congestion of the brain. He was a member of Company H. Hisbody was sent to his home, at Warsaw, Ind., to-night.

The new Post Office was completed to-day. There are a dozen windows for the money order, general delivery and stamp departments. Now It is believed that the congestion of mail matter will be relieved at once. At least 4,000 valuable mail packages are awaiting delivery. The fact that relatives have notified soldiers by wire and by mail that they have been sent money which the soldiers have not received has given rise to baseless stories of mail robberies.

At headquarters this afternoon Major Glassford of the Signal Corps said that as soon as the fact that he was recruiting men for the coros became known generally be received hundreds of applications through the mail from all parts of the United States. In reply to these he has prepared a circular in which he says to the ap-

"If you will present yourself at this place, with proper certificates as to character and ability, your case will be considered for enlistment, provided you can pass a strict physical examination and are now under 35 years of age. The pay during the war will be: First-class privates, \$20.40; corporals, \$24; sergeants. \$40.80; drat-class sergeants, \$54 per month. In addition to this pay, each endated man received sations, alothing, and quarters in kind, with medical attendance when required."

There are now two army corps at Camp Inquis, and a third will be established before long. The First Division of the First Army Corps includes three brigades. In the First Brigide are the First Kentucky, Third Wisson sin, and Fifth Hitnois. In the Second Brigade are the Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, and Fourth Penasylvania. In the Third Brigade are the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Second Wiscousin,

and Third Kentucky. In the First Brigade of the Second Division are the 160th Indiana and Thirty-first Michigan, with one regiment to be added. In the Second Brigade are the Sixth Ohio, 158th Indiana, and Fires West Virginia. In the Third Brigade are the Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, and Fourteenth Minnesota. In the First Brigade of the Third Division are the First South Carolina, Twelfth Minnesota, and Fifth Pennsylvania the Second Brigade are the Eighth Massa chusetts, Twenty-first Kansas, and Twelfth New York. In the Third Brigade are the Ninth

Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, and First New In the First Brigade of the First Division o the Third Army Corps are the Fourteenth New York, First Missouri, and the third place is vacant. In the Second Brigade is the Second Nebraska, to which two regiments are to be added. In the Third Brigade are the Third ennessee, First Vermont, and Eighth New York. In the First Brigade of the Second Division are the Second Kentucky, Ninth New York, and First Arkansas. In the Second Brigade are the Fifth Missouri, second place vacant, and Second Arkansas. In the Third Brigade are the First Maine, Fifty-second Iowa, and First Massachusetts. The Third Brigade is yet vacant The nine batteries of artillery are brigaded

nder Gen. Willeston, but have not yet been as signed to any army corps or division. The Sixth Army Corps is the next one to be estab lished. Officials of Walker county, Ga., were at Lyth to-day investigating the rowdylam on the "Mid

Residents of the county have peti-

tioned Gen. Breeks to proclaim martial law The Rev. Mr. Strader, chaplain of the Eighth New York, arrived to-day. Capt. Dalton of Company H, Eighth New York, has been appointed Commissary of the Third Brigade, Firs Division Third Corps.

Corporal P. E. Warden, Twenty-first Kansas esidence Syracuse, died to-day of pneumonia. Gen. F. D. Grant returned to Chickamauge to-day after spending Sunday at Chattanooga

CONDITION OF OUR TROOPS.

Por. Black to Investigate-Gen. Tillingha Replies to Statements About the Minth.

ALBANY, June 14.-Gov. Black is arranging to nvestigate the story that the soldiers sent South from this State are not well cared for. Iwo or more officers or representatives of the executive, it was announced this afternoon are to be sent to all the camps in the South to ee what condition the New York troops are in They will report direct to the Governor for his

In reply to some recent statements regarding the condition of the Ninth Regiment, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast made public to-day an extract from a letter written to him by Col. Greene o the Ninth from Chickamauga about a week ago It says:

"We have already got our camp in excellen thape, and in a couple of more days will be quite settled. The men are cheerful and happy and the officers united and enthusiastic. We have much to be thankful for, as the two regiments-First Arkansas and Second Kentucky-in our brigade had practically nothing when they arrived, and it was awful to me to see the condition in which their respective States sent them here. They had neither uniforms nor arms. tentage nor cooking outfits, and it was pitiful to see the guards marching past armed with sticks. I think it is criminal, and New York is deserving of all our praise for the complete manner in which she sent us out. Our greatest discomfort has been the lack of water, but to-day men are laying a water mair in front of our camp, and by nightfall we will have all the water we need. We have had no sickness whatever, except trivial ailments inci

dent to change of water, &c." The Adjutant-General reported to Gov. Black to-day that New York State had a new National Guard of 11,000 men, including the men who did not volunteer to go to the front or who were rejected by the army surgeons. Gen. Tillingast thought no other State could make as good a showing. The figures are based on telegrams received by the Adjutant General from the recruiting or commanding officers of every organsation in the new Guard.

BNLISTMENT FOR ARMY COOKS. Bill to Make Them Real Seldiers, with Rank

and Pay Defined. WASHINGTON, June 14.-Dissatisfaction with the quality of the food furnished to the troops in the field and the character of the cooking. which has found expression in Congress as well as elsewhere, has resulted in the presentation of a bill, as suggested by Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, authorizing the enlistment of cooks. It came to the House to-day in a communication from Secretary Alger, transmitting the bill drawn by Commissary-General of Subsistence Charles P. Van Eagan, with the

reasons for its passage urged by him. He says: "Much dissatisfaction at the food supply is prevalent among the raw troops who have recently taken the field. Complaints of all kinds are rife, some as to the quantity of the rations, some as to the quality, some as to the variety of components, others as to the want of proper preparation. History is but repeating itself. The same state of affairs existed after the great armies of the rebellion had taken the field. Congress, in August, 1861, largely increased the ration over what it had been previous to that time, yet complaints of its insufficiency arose in face of the fact that the food allowance to each man was larger than was necessary to his sub-

"This excess of food supplies for the army. cesides adding to the cost and difficulties of transportation, failed to benefit the enlisted man, as the surplus did not reach him, but was disposed of, and the proceeds went to make up large post and regimental funds. The insufciency of the ration was not the true cause of complaint then, any more than now. In March, 1863, to meet the clamor then prevalent, Congress passed a law establishing a system of supervision of army cooking by the medical and line officers, and provided for the promulgation of regulations for the proper preparation of the ration of the soldier. The law provided for the detail of cooks for companies, and the enlist ment of under cooks.

"In March, 1864, an inquiry by the Military Committee of the Senate brought out the in formation that the ration was larger than was ecessary, and that it was advisable to reduce the ration and add the reduction to the soldiers' pay rather than continue the system of purchasing savings, the money of which, it was though

nay rather than continue the system of purchasing savings, the money of which, it was thought, went to objects foreign to the subsistence of the soldier. The ration, therefore, was restored to what it was prior to August, 1861, and with the attention given to the cooking complaints very generally cessed. The ration remains to day, in its principal constituents, practically the ame as that law left it.

"One of the most important problems of the military art is the proper feeding of the solder. Under existing regulations food supplies are issued for periods of ten days at a time. Men coming fresh from the walks of private life are unskilled in cooking. The ten days' rations, if intrusted to them, are too often used up by the seventh or eighth day, and comblain's too often give rise to the supposition that the Government's not supplying sufficient food; whereas what is supplied constitutes a ration that is more ample than any other in the world, and fully sufficient, if properly cared for and propesly cooked, to meet all the needs for nourishment.

"The presence of skilled cooks in the army will stoo waste and bad cooking, and conduce to the content of the enlisted man and the preservation of his health. The detail of enlisted men for regular tours of duty as assistants to the cooks will serve to educate them in this necessary accountilishment of the seasoned soldier, and cooking will disappear and the men becomes active in the seasoned soldier, and self-registant and self-dependent when sepcooks will sorve to equate them in this increasers accomplishment of the seasoned soldier, and had cooking will disappear and the men become self-reliant and self-dependent when separated from their commands, individually or in detachments.

achments. Profiting by the experience of the late war. "Profiting by the experience of the late war, therefore, I recommend the passage of a law directing the enlistment of a cook for each company, troop, or battery, to be a part of the authorized strength of the organization, and an important and desirable addition to the exteting agencies for earrying on the internal administration of the affairs of the organization. Under proper regulations prescribing his duties the cook will not in any sense be a non-combatent, for he can be "set up" and perfected in drill, and he made as valuable as shy other seidler in engagements with the enemy.

The draft of the bill proposed gives to the cooks the rank and nay of corporals in the arm of the service to which they belong.

Representative Chickering of New York, in response to the persistent demand of dairymen from all narts of the country, to-day latroduced a bill to add to the dally ration of the soldier one-quarter-pound of choose.

THE TWELFTH IS KICKING. NOT ABOUT FOOD OR CLOTHES BUS

ABOUT NEWSPAPER LIES. Men. Mard and Fit, Come Un Mere to Get Bearnits and Sweep Away the Bubb

Chickennaugn—Achteg to Got Into the Field. "We are just an even dozen from the 'Dandy Desenth' at Chickamanga," said Corporal E. Brereton of Company A. Twelfth Regiment. The Corporal referred to himself and his eleven omrades, who are in this city under com mand of Lieuts, Pillott and Benkard to take 300 recruits for the Twelfth down to Camp Thomas. Because of some delay in securing on listment papers from Albany, the recruiting could not begin yesterday, and the three con porals and nine privates in the detail had a day off duty. Several of them returned to the Twelfth's armory last night to see if there was not a chance to do something. Strange as it may seem, they were apparently in a hurry to get through with the work of recruiting and get off to camp again,

"Now, that doesn't look as if I was an emaciated invalid, does it!" asked Corporal Brereton, after he had put up a 25-pound weight and held it there for several seconds without

"I couldn't do that," he continued, "before went to war. The setting-up drill every morn ing before breakfast, living in the open air, plenty of food, and going to bed early are re ponsible for it. I never was in better health

in my life." He was as straight as an arrow, and as brown and rugged as an Indian, and his com-

rades were all in the same fit condition. "It's a shame for the papers, or some of them to misrepresent things as they do, and print s lot of stuff shout our not having enough to eat. said another man of the detail. "They don't tell what we do have, but how! about a lot of things that we don't have and don't want be cause we want to live long enough to see the Spaniards. In the morning we have a full quart of coffee, with rice or hominy, with all the fresh bread we want. That's enough, even if it is put on top of ten minutes of 'setting up,' when we have big appetites on account of the exercise. For an appetizer for dinner we get an hour and a half of extended order drill and an hour of the manual, or else we go into a shan battle. Either way we are hungry by noon, and then we get a generous allowance of soup with 'real' beans or peas in it, fresh boof boiled and sometimes in steaks, with our bread, and more coffee if we want it. Then in the after noon there is a brigade or division drill, or a re view, and after an hour's rest we get supperbread and coffee and any little jimcrack of a

thing that the cook has a mind to fix up for us "That's the regular fare and no one finds fault with it at Chickamauga. It's too bad that the olks up here are not suited. Of course, we can get more of a variety by swapping things off on the Government, such as a lot of crackers for nore flour or vegetables. Then with the extra flour the cook will make muffins. And then there are the sandwich men who have licensor to come into camp. At first the hucksters used o bring ice cream and lemenade and pies, but Gen. Brooke stopped all that. Now only the andwich men can get in, and they mustn't sel anything but ham and chicken. The sand wiches are 5 cents apiece and are about twice as large and two or three hundred times as fresh as the Raines law article. We don't get much salt pork, for it isn't good for us down there.

"That's right, what he's telling you about the food," interrupted Private Richardson of Company E, "We not only have enough to eat. but enough for the dogs, and there are almost as many dogs in the Twelfth's camp as there are men. Every company has enough mascots to start a bench show. There's one dog there with the letters 'U. S.' branded on his side. He doesn't belong to any particular company, but just hangs around the guardhouse and cheer up the boys that get run in. We are just as well off on clothing as we are on food. For six cents we can buy from the Government just as good a pair of socks as you got here two pairs for a quarter. Good, comfortable, marching shoes are \$1.25 a pair, and a suit of light underclothing just right for the climate costs \$1.05.

"Then there's the canteen. That's the greatest institution in camp, but you can get but three glasses of beer at one time, whether you want them all for yourself or want to treat your friends. That's the rule of the canteen. Sergeant Murray made it, I think, because one man would go and buy the beers for a dozen more the line at a box office waiting to scoop all the best seats at a show while a lot more stand behind him and kick. The beer is only 5 cents a glass and the collar isn't too deep.

"Another thing that the papers have lied about is the sickness. One day one of them said that the Twelfth Regiment had seventy five men laid up in the hospital. There were not twenty-five in there. But for the sake of a sensation they counted in every man who re sponded to the sick call in the morning and then went on duty after getting a drop of medicine. Any one would think that the army was made up of a lot of whisers aching for sym pathy. The World and the Herald are, the worst. The men don't like it, for they know that their folks worry about what they read, whether it is true or not."

"For recreation," said Private Bartlett, "we go in swimming and have concerts in the company streets before taps. Every company has its quartet. But it isn't a question of food or fun. The Twelfth Regiment went away from Columbus avenue to fight, and that's what we want to do. We are in the game for the finish, and the sooner we begin to fire ball cartridge the better we will like it."

The enlisted men in the squad detailed to come here after recruits are: Corporals E. Bererton, Rooney and Van Rensselaer and Privates R. Jacobs, A. C. Sickles, J. P. Cunningham, Fred Richardson, J. J. Davis, T. R. Edwards, C. F. Bartlett, Henry Hiscock and F.

47TH MEN OFF FOR FORT ADAMS. Camp Black Beserted but for One Company is Quarantine and Hospital Corps Mon.

The First Battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Eddy commanding, passed through Long Island City yesterday on their way from Camp Black to Fort Adams, R. I., where the other battolions of the regiment are ocated. The command reached Long Island City at 1 P. M., and found the transport John G. Carlisle waiting to take them around to the Fall River line pier at the foot of Murray street. Manhattan. Arrangements had been made to send the soldiers east on the regular

night boat of that line. The men were allowed to halt but a moment before boarding the transport, and the crowd of relatives and friends that had gathered to say good-by was greatly disappointed. But they gave shouts of joy when Col. Eddy issued instructions to allow the relatives and friends to board the transport. The boat was quickly transformed from a military transport to a picnic bargo. Lunches were plentiful and even the boys who had no one to see them off did not go hungry.

It took about two hours to load the baggage of the command. Col. Eddy had allowed the men to march without their haversacks, which were sent as baggage. Each man carried his blanket strapped diagonally across his breast. The crowd remained on the dock until the transport left the pier, and joined their cheers with the tooting of the ferry boats as the Carlisle swung out into the stream.

With the departure of the First Battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment yesterday, Camp Black was left almost deserted. Company H of the First Provisional Regiment, which was formerly the Twentieth Separate Company of Binghamton, is still in messles quarantine at the camp, bus orders to proceed to Governor's Island are expected soon. The quarantine regulations have been rather irksoms to the

men, but they have not complained.

Gen. Pennington remains in comband at Camp Black. Besides the company in guaran-

tine, there are about twenty-eight members of MANILA WAS NOT SO EASY. the United States Army Hospital Corps in samp. The future of the camp is in doubt DEWET WAS DEPRESSED AFTER THE Nothing is known there as to the probability of FIRST ROUND OF FIGHTING. other commands arriving or whether the Gov

THE POOR AMBRICAN SOLDIES. About Suffering and Ill-Treatment & Pulituer In Begging Grated Coconnut and Pin Hat Bands for Htm.

ernment property will be moved to Montaul

The World's great self-advertising help-the poor-roldier relief car, which is to go to Camp Thomas as soon as it is filled, carrying a load of grated coconnuts, colored hat bands and other prime necessities of life, stood on a side track in the Pennsylvania yards at the foot of West Thirty-seventh street yesterday, and yawned emptily with both its doors. Up to 8:30 there were just twenty-eight packages in the car, averaging about one cubic foot each in size. At the present rate of progress the car will surely he filled by next fall, but in the meantime some of the goods might spoli. The poor little pile of boxes, which couldn't even make a good showing at covering one corner of the car, give cause for wonder as to what has become of all the eager givers monitoned by Mr. Pulitzer's World

in yesterday's edition as follows:

"Yesterday was a particularly busy day at the World office. Hundreds of men and women called there, all eager to know how they could send packages to their sons and brothers and friends now with the four New York regiments

in Camp Thomas." Almost all the goods sent yesterday were con-signed to individuals, and they would have on sent in any case, the thrifty senders saving express charges by the use of the relief car. As there is no better assurance than the word of the World of the date on which the car is to start, these credulous ones are running a verlarge risk to save a small amount of money Such articles as were sent, not to any par ticular soldier, but to the camp itself, were given by firms desiring advertisement. of them made inquiries to be sure that their names and the name of the goods they deal in would be mentioned. They were assured that they would be blazoned forth as patriots aiding in a noble cause. To be called a patriot by the World is a pretty tough dose, but half a dozen firms took it down. At first it was the Pulitze intention to send a carload of food paid for by the World, but the size of a freight car is con siderable, and it is cheaper to receive than to give. Therefore notice was sent out that dona tions would be gladly received, and the neble if not altogether original announcement made:

"The World pays the freight," The next notion was to fill up all spare space left after the contributions were all in, but from indications this would be almost the same as the original plan, so the "World relief car" may yet go out with a very small proper tion of "relief" and a very large one of general merchandise, with which that enterprising sheet has nothing to do, except that, be the "relief car," it will be claimed as part of the the grab-all system of self-advertisement.

ALDERMEN NOT YELLOW. iquashed a Besolution Accusing Uncle Sam o

Starving His Soldiers. Alderman Burrell (Tam.) introduced the folowing resolution in the Board of Aldermen

Whereas, The New York city soldiers in the

Whereas. The New York city soldiers in the State militia regiments which have been mustered into the service of the Federal Government as volunteers have been treated with neglect and contumely by the State authorities and the Federal Government, in so far as they have not received compensation from the State and bave failed to get proper shelter. food, and clothing from the National Government; and, Whereas. The parents and families of these citizen soldiers have been caused great distress of mind by the lukewarm action of the State and National Government in behalf of said soldiers; therefore, be it.

Resofred, That we, the members of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York, hereby respectfully request the Hos. Frank S. Black, Governor, to immediately take steps to pay the New York soldiers now encamped at Chickamauga, Tampa and other locations the arrears of compensation due them while in the service of the State; and we respectfully request the War Department of the United States to promptly and adequately furnish each and every volunteer from the city of New York with proper food, clothing, shelter and medicine; and be it further.

Resofred, That a certified copy of this resolution be immediately sent by the clerk of this board to the Hon. Frank S. Black, Governor, and the Hon. Russell A. Allger, Secretary of War.

When the Clerk finished reading the resolu-

When the Clerk finished reading the resolu

tions there was an uproar. Alderman Burleigh (Rep.) said he did not b lieve that any such state of affairs existed in the camps. He moved that the matter go over for one week. The motion was lost, after which resolution. He said be was convinced that the picture presented was overdrawn, because he had read the statement of his personal friend. the Rev. Dr. Van de Water, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, denying that there was any want among the soldiers.

Alderman Goodman (Rep.) declared that the resolution was a piece of political buncombe He said he would vote for it if the preamble was stricken out, but he did not propose to counte nance any such attacks upon the Federal au

Alderman Burrell made a weak attempt to defend the resolution. He said he had received letters from men in the Eighth, Ninth and Sev enty-first regiments complaining of want. The resolution was lost by a vote of 24 to 7, after which the vote was reconsidered and the matter was laid over for one week.

ENJOY LIFE AT FORT WADSWORTH. Volunteers Complimented by the Regulars o Their Efficiency in Brill Tactics.

The five companies of the First Provisional Regiment which are stationed at Fort Wads worth, S. L. are having a pleasant time. The volunteers, who number over 400, are encamped on the lawns on the west side of the fort reservation. Vesterday they had a drill with the regulars who are left at the fort, and the new men were highly complimented by the old-timers.

The paymasters have been busy for two days paying off the men. Many of them have been at South Beach when off duty and others roan over the island and go bathing from the beach. There is not likely to be any hard drilling while the weather is so warm.

WANTED, SIGNAL CORPS MEN. Most Must He Electricians and Telegraphs but Cooks, Too, Are Called For.

Capt. Edward Bernard Ives, recently appointed and confirmed a Captain of volunteers, has undertaken to secure recruits for the Signal Corps in New York and Brooklyn. Fifty men are wanted. Preference will be given to applicants from the Signal Corps of the National Guard. Under the law, two thirds of the en tire number of recruits required must be skilled electricians and telegraphers, but Capt. Ives especially wants a few good cooks.' Each week day Capt. Ives may be found at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, from 0:30 to 11 A. M. In the afternoon he may be found at the armory of the Second Signal Corps of the State National Guard, at 801 Dean street, Brooklyn.

Capt. Ives is a resident of New York, living at 139th street and the Boulevard. He is a practicing civil and electrical engineer, with offices in the Bullitt building, Philadelphia. He was formerly Captain of the First Signal Corps of this city and later he commanded the Signal Corps of the State National Guard, with the rank of Major.

Col. Sanger for the Reorganized Thirteenth It was stated on good authority yesterday that should the Thirteenth Regiment be re stored to its former rank, William Cary Sanger will be its Colonel. Col. Sanger is favored by the enlisted men. For two years Col. Hanger was Major of the regiment. His military service began in January, 1886, when he was made Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, in the Third Brigade staff. At the disbandment list, and afterward was appointed by Gen. Mo Leer as Quartermaster of the Second Brigade. He received his commission as assistant chief of artillers, with the rank of Colones, on March 8, 1893. TROVAL

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from lime, alum and ammonia.

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

devils coal to take their launch to the flagship. As they stood on deck they had an object lesson. A small steamship was reported leav-ing Cavité, heading for Manila. The old man, while talking to them said, 'Give her a shot.' It was not anything like a half minute till one shot was thrown across her bows. She did not stop. Two more were fired; the second caught

"Yesterday the Baltimore and Raleigh went down to Corregidor to fish for, pick up, and destroy the mines and torpedoes past which we

had the good fortune to come unharmed. "The Governor-General said vesterday that he could not with honor surrender Mantla. Dewey gave him till noon to-day to decide otherwise with the alternative of being bombarded. We learned yesterday that in addition to the ships burned and sunk right before us, the other eight gunboats which went into the navy yard are all destroyed. I do not remember any naval engagement so decisively and effectually won.

the way of pickle, hardtack, and tinned meat "Not one of our boats had we left after the Galley fires were, of course, not lighted. The erap. Four of them we let fall from the ensation was curious, and withal interesting davits-what was left of them, and the others will take no end of work to make them, hold little before 12 headed in, with Cerregidor, the water. However, we found a fine variety, or island with the biggest battery, in dim sight Spanish boats from which to choose, We had reason to believe the passage was both

SIX-FOOT REGIMENT

Seven-Pooters Eligible, but Five Feet Ten

From West Virginia there comes a somewha

novel call for volunteers. A circular has been

sent out by Charles A. Whiteshot of Manning

ton, W. Va., in which recruits for a regiment of

infantry, all of whose members shall be not less

than 6 feet tall, are asked for. According to the

circular, a copy of which has been sent to THE

Bun, recruits for such a regiment are requested

under the President's second call for volun-

teers. It is the idea of the organizer to have

every State in the Union send some of its able

bodied, 6-foot citizens as recruits to this regi-

ment. There is no limit, above 6 feet, placed

The circular states that the regiment will be

composed of ten companies of 100 men each.

When Mr. Whiteshot had the circular printed

he could not have beard, evidently, of the re-

quirement, recently imposed by the War De-partment, that each regiment of volunteer in-

fantry must be composed of three battslions of

According to the circular each recruit to

the regiment must enlist for at least two years,

if the war does not end before that time. Re-

cruits must not be under 18 years of age or over

45, and each must submit to the mental and

physical examination to which applicants for

Each company is to be permitted to choose its

own officers. When the regiment is mustered

in it will be offered to the President for service

in any part of the world. Those who are not

willing to render such service should not apply

for enlistment. The circular states that the

proposition of the organizer has been sub-

mitted to the Secretary of War, who has ap-

proved of it. Those desiring to enlist in the

regiment, who are sure they are not less than 6

feet and are sound in wind and limb, should

EQUIPMENT OF THE 114TH.

Three Bundred and Fifty of Col. Britten's Men

Uniforms, arms and equipments for 350 mer

of the 114th Regiment arrived at the armory in

amount of the State property will be sent to the

Just how many recruits will be called upon

to fill up the vacancy in the ranks of

the Fourteenth Regiment at Chickamauga is

not as yet known, Lieuts. Wingate, Bridges

and McNamars, who are on their way here

within the next few days. A canvass which

ization shows that only about twenty-five of

the recruits care to join the Fourteenth at

Chickamauga. The men state that they desire

to go into the field with the organization in

ALBANY, June 14.-Dr. Willis G. MacDonald,

one of the most prominent surgeons in this part of the State, who has been appointed a brigade

surgeon in the regular army by Prest ent McKinley, will leave for the front in a few

days. He has been assigned to the general ho

pital at Fort Mcl'herson, Atianta, Ga., which

Men's

Linen Crash Suits,

\$7, \$7.50, \$8 & \$9

Business-Outing-Bicycle.

Bicycle Breeches,

White Duck, \$3 & \$3.25.

Corner 13th

Corner Canal.

The Fashionable Straw Hat

is rough braid, \$1.50, \$2 & \$3,

HACKETT, (Broadway,

for the recruits, are expected at the armory

has been made among the men of the organ-

Get Uniforms and Arms

communicate with Mr. Whiteshot.

armory before Saturday next.

which they have enlisted.

has a capacity of 1,000 beds.

Crash, \$3 & \$3.50.

black and blue bands.

CARHART

& CO.

four companies, each company to be composed

upon the height of any recruit.

of 106 officers and men.

Inches Won't Go.

A postscript, dated May 3, adds: "I have often wondered, as I dare say every mined and torpedeed, and while the passage was not narrow, there was that uncertainty which me has, how people in a scrap would feel and some folks say adds zest to life.
"As we went on they were seen to signal behave. Have wondered whether calm, de iberate action would be possible to a tender from the top of Corregidor, but no shot was foot. Personally, I sincerely hope I have seen fired and no mine exploded. A bit before I we my last, as well as my first, battle. All the had left Corregidor well astern, and the order ame, I was delighted to see that, so far from was given to send spare ammunition below being rattled or excited, we seemed to do wha Hardly was this accomplished before a shell was to be done as deliberately as on parade from some battery on the other side went whist-I have mere respect for the Spaniards than ling through our rigging. I was on deck at the ever before. Their fighting their ships as long time taking a pull of 'baccy. Almost at once as they did in the condition in which they we let go an 8-inch shot at the flash and then were is wonderful. I said as much to one o several other shots were exchanged. All the them in a party on board yesterday. He gave time we were steaming ahead and very soon me a reply with a graceful bow: 'We but did, or tried to do, what you did; we did our duty.'

were out of fire. "We lay down here and there and got a bit of rest, but at daylight all hands were called to quarters. With daylight we saw the shipping in the harbor, but no men-of-war at Manila This meant they were at Cavité, and for Cavité we headed-the Olympia in the van and transport Spanish ships showed up. There were fourteen in all, but seven of these were small, four of them were bigger than the Boston and three of them 1,200 tons or so.

The Bamage to the Spanish Ships Was Not Ap-

parent Then, and the Olympia Had Only Thirty-seven Shots Left for Her His

Gune-Incidental Damage on Our Shipe.

A private letter from an officer under Ad

miral Dewey gives interesting details of the

battle of Manila. After noting the departure of

the squadron from Mirs Bay under order

"Two days' steaming ships all together

sence slow speed-brought us near the islands

Friday night we sighted land. At daylight or

Saturday, April 30, the Boston and the Con

cord were detached, with orders to look into

"We went to quarters at 10 A. M. All that

morning and all day Friday we had been strip

ping ship and chucking overboard spare loose

articles, tables, mess chairs and benches, lad

ders, everything that would afterward make

trouble. All joiner and woodwork on gun deck

"At 11 o'clock we steamed into Subig Bay, quite expecting to be fired at. It is a big sheet

of water, and we ambled around until we had a

by 5 P. M. of the 30th. The commanding officer

went on board the flagship and had a palaver

same back, and published the order of the day

We were to proceed at once to Manila Bay, rut

past the forts at the entrance, passing them with

shotted guns. Getting past, we were to steam

up the bay slowly, and at daylight to attach

what was there. The steaming past was to b

done at slow speed on account of the transports

and revenue cutter, none of which could do bette

than ten knots. The Commodore added that h

had been told that there were four ships at Ma

nila and three ships at Cavité, the navy vard

five miles distant. He intended detailing the Bos

ton, Concord, and Petrel to take care of the nav

yard job and tackling Manila with the rest of

the squadron. We had been on our feet all day with no chow except what we could catch in

"We kept a keen lookout all evening, and

good look at it. We had rejoined the squadror

was torn out and thrown away.

cabled from the Navy Department, he says:

"At 5:30 the first shot was fired. I happened to be on deck at the time. In half a minute there was the devil to pay. The air sceme simply filled with things. In the midst of the racket some one called out that a torpedo boat was leaving the shore and heading for us With my glasses I could see it plainly. In half a minute our quick-fire guns were bearing on it and, by Jove, it was not thirty seconds till she had turned to the shore and beached herself I was aboard her yesterday. She had a dozen shot holes and was torn to pleace and sank a she was beached.

"My station as a so-called non-combatant is below in the wardroom to see that no fire gets past us, &c. However, I was not obliged to stay there and so had a good look at the show. Everybody had been on deck for twenty-four hours and no coffee could be served out before we began. By and by I thought of this, and going to the fireroom I got some hot water, made some strong coffee, put it in a bottle and scrambled up on deck (there were only rope ladders) and gave some of the fellows a swig of coffee and a nibble of hardtack. I did this two or three times. It seemed to be appreciated. One time, curiously enough not while I was on deck, but as I sat down in the wardroom, I had perhaps my closest call. A shell hit us right above the waterline, came into the wardroom beside me, exploded, guited one locker full of clothes and set fire to the outfit. I found a piece of shell on the other side of the wardroon behind me. We got an axe, opened the ether lockers and bureau, turned on the hose and directly had the fire put out and several inches of water all over the wardroom,

"You never anywhere saw such a wreck a my room was. It got no shot in it, but our own 8-inch gun, fired right across the deck, simply tore it all to pieces. Everything breakable was braken and the bulkheads were all started, al the book shelves were torn out and everything clothes, electric fan, books, 'baccy, curles an the rest-was on the floor in one mass and three inches of water. Can you picture it?

"At 7:30 we got the signal to haul off, and he Captains to go aboard the flagship. Up to this time, while some of the smaller craft has run inside the navy yard slip, we could not sethat we had done much damage, and we had no been hurt. We felt very sick at our apparent lack of success. We only knew later how solemn the conditions were. The Commodore was much depressed. Half the ammunition on our ships had been expended, and he began to wonder if he might not better haul off and try to blockade the place. The reply was that if he did this, the enemy could harass us, keep us on the qui vive, and force us to expend an munition in night attacks.

"While the commanders palayered, a nur ber of explosions were heard among the ship we had been fighting. The Reina Cristina their, best'ship, which before our hauling off we and scenion fire, as the result of a big shell from the Boston, was burning badly, and two

"At 11 we toddled back, with the Baltimore in the lead, for the Olympia had only thirty seven shots left for her big guns. To see the Baltimore approach was a very effective sight, she went much closer in than in the morning We followed in succession, and in less than two hours they ran up the white flag. gunboat we sunk right at the end of the engagement. Apparently her crew had left her with her colors flying, and she went down thus. It was a very impressive picture. This gunbest and the Reina Cristina, the Castilla, and the Don'Antonio d'Ulion were all burning and sinking, and wonderful-aimost incredible, it seemed-no one was hurt on our ship, nor, indeed, in the fleet, so far as we could learn. A 5-inch shell went through our foremast near the bridge and splattered the navigator and the old man, but broke no flesh, and out the face of the quartermaster at the wheel. Is it not wonderfulf

"Yesterday I went over and had a look at the wrecks. I never even dreamed of such awful desolation and destruction as were made. I picked up two or three little mementos 1 you care for that sort of thing. I'll no doubt be able to fit you out if you remind me when you come up to the ranch.

"While we were looking about 'general recall' was sounded. We got on board at once, and found that the enemy had not intended to surrender, merely wanted a truce or parley The Commodore allowed he didn't want to talk. that if the white fisg were not up at noon he would again open fire. He sent the small ships close in. We were all ready, and before noor the white flag went up. Some army chaps came on board to palaver; said the navy would sur render, but they, the army, could not. They were told they must surrender or ever

AFFAIRS AT CAMP ALGER, hief Surgeon Girard's Medical Work-Talk of

Moving the Camp. CAMP ALOES, Va., June 14 .- Major Ches. B. Mancrede, Chief Surgeon of the Third Divisions Major Leonard B. Almy, Chief Surgeon of the Second Division, and Major Henry Alus, Sur-geon in charge of the First Division, have add dressed the following letter to Lieut-Col, Girard

the Chief Surgeon of the corps: We would respectfully express our opinion that, although in the past misunderstandings have existed, owing to the failure to comprehend the intentions of Col. Girard, at the presecutive believe that the great majority of the regimental surgeons and regimental command. ing officers who have had the medical affairs of the command properly explained to them, are now satisfied that Col. Girard has done not only all in his power, but has succeeded beyond ex-pectation, considering the difficulties he has

had to contend with. As to the alleged discovery yesterday that there was not a thermometer in the place with which to take the temperature of the typhoid fever patients. Col. Girard to-day said it was not correct. Several days ago this discovery was made, and a requisition was immediately send by telegraph and at once ordered to be filled. Previous to the discovery the surgeons must have used their private thermometers. Col. Girard says he was informed of the temperature In some instances, and had no means of knowe, ing that no thermometers were furnished in the ordnance outfit. The regular equipment has them. Continuing, Col. Girard said that as to the typhoid fever cases there have been few important ones, and they were sent at once to the general hospital at Fort Myer. Consequently they could not be affected by the thern

question. An order has been issued ordering a Depot Quartermaster to inspect the corps and to ascer tain to what extent the men are equipped and what will be necessary to complete their equipe ment. Capt. Colvin, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, has been assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division. Major France cls Magurn, surgeon of the Ninth Massachus setts, has been detailed as brigade surgeon of

the First Brigade, Third Division.

Major-Gen. M. C. Butler, commanding the First Division, is quoted here to-day as saying that he would be military commander of Hawaii if the Government decides upon the occupation of those islands, either by an act of the Legislatare or by seizure for war purposes. The officers and soldiers of the First Division only hope that it is true, and the prospect of such a trip has made many a heart light, and groups of officers and men have been discussing its likelihood this afternoon. Gen. Butler refuses either to confirm or deny the report, and this gives to the story a possibility of its being authentic.

Troop C had its first mock court-martial yes terday evening. The proceedings were kept quiet, and it was only through the friendship of one of the members that THE SUN reporter was able to learn the particulars. Trooper Francerhia, the blacksmith, was the prisoner, and the charge was no visible means of support. On Sunday evening he had permission to visit Washington, He rode his horse into Falls Church, stabled it, and went to the city on the electric cars. He reached camp that night in proper time, picketed his horse, and went to sleep off the effects of his visit to Washington. On Monday moraing great confusion prevailed, and Troopes Francerhia was rudely awakened from his peaceful slumber and asked to explain the down mule had been substituted. The explans tion he made was that he thought he had saddled his own horse, but must have made a mistake. Proceedings against him were taken immediately, and, pending his return from the village, where he had gone to get his horse, the details of the court were decided upon. Saddler McCue, who has served several enlistments in the regular army, and who has by actual experience learned the duties of a Judge Advocate by being brought before him so often, nominated himself for that place and was elected. He had no opposition and received only one vote, which he cast himself. "Lally" O'Neil, the fair trumpeter, was made the prisoner's counsel, under the per alty of being tossed in a blanket if he refused to accept the honor. The jury was made up of Troopers Bell and Comisky, who have sworn never to interfere with their growth of whisken Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, at noon yesterday. They were distributed by Col. Britten to the members of his command last night, and a like until they have captured a real live Spanlard.

As soon as the prisoner returned the cours met, and in a short time brought in a verdict of guilty. The sentence decided upon was that the Judge Advocate should duck the prisoner in the horse trough, a tank five feet square and four deep. With bared heads the court, prisoner and interested troopers wended their way to the scene of the "execution," as it was generally conceded that the prisoner would never recover from the shock of the bath. Judge Advecate McCuc, after a little resistance from the prisoner, carried out the sentence of the court, but at the same moment that the prisoner touched the water a slight push from a sympathizing friend caused McCue to follow the prisoner in the trough.

it was then learned that Trumpeter Lilly had orsaken his client in the moment of his peril. After a diligent search he was routed out of the hay plie and sent upon the journey the prisones and the Judge had travelled. Three serrowful troopers, followed by a crowd of hilarious come rades, sneaked back to camp, and, to add to their misfortune, the whole troop ordered ine cream and i monade and had it charged to their

The troops were visited by a large party of Broaklyn friends yesterday. Among the visitors were Mrs. Clayton and son, Mr. and Mrs. De Bevoise, Dr. and Mrs. Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Cameron, Miss Bekely, and Miss

There is a rumor travelling around the camp to the effect that the encampment of the Secon Army Corns is to be changed to a site near Bristoe, Va., on the Rappshannock River, nearly fifty miles from the present site. This information, it is said, comes from a truste worthy source. If the change is made the meawill be marchod a distance of ten miles a day. The new site will have been surveyed and laid out and wells sunk, so that the men can go into

out and wells sunk, so that the men can go into camp with as fittle confusion and with as much promptness as besided.

A meeting of the Colonels of the four Pennaylavania regiments was hold to-day to make place for the review of the troops by Gov. Hastings of Pennaylvania on Saturd y next. Lieut. Broadents of Company K, Eighth Onio, left camp this morning with an engine ring party to inspect a camping place on the Patomic, and draw plans for the reacts to the camp. The Eighth Onio is going to take a practice march on Saturday to a location some fourteen miles through the country to the apper Potomic. It will camp for the night on the river's hank, and will return on Sunias. The Twelfth Pennaylvania received its Government pay this alternoon.

Two More Additions to the Navy.

PORTEMOUTH, N. H., June 14 .- The auxiliary teamers Piscataqua and Frolic, fitting out at the navy yard here, will go into commission this week. The former will be added to the coast patrol fleet, and the latter will be cent to Oubast